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Lines.

The following lines were written by the Princess AMELIA, a little before her death:

Unthinking, idle, wild and young,
I laugh'd and danced, and talk'd and sung;
And proud of health, of freedom vain,
Dream'd not of sorrow, care or pain;
Concluding in those hours of glee,
That all the world was made for me,
But when the hour of trial came,
When sickness shook my trembling frame,
When folly's gay pursuit was o'er,
And I could dance and sing no more,
It then occurr'd how sad 'twould be,
Were this THE ONLY WORLD FOR ME.

THE FAR WEST.

[Fisher's National Magazine]

A SKETCH OF CALIFORNIA.

The First Settlers—Missions—Indians—Agriculture—Horses and Cattle—Farms—Ports—Mines—Forests and Timber—Climate—Population and advantages to the United States.

For the following interesting sketch of California, we are indebted to Alfred Robinson, Esq., author of a very popular work called "Life in California," recently published by Messrs. Wiley & Putnam New York. Mr. Robinson resided a considerable time in that country was a close observer, and both in the work above mentioned, and in this little sketch has spread before his fellow citizens an amusing and instructive arcount of a part of the Western Continent, which is increasingly attracting public attention:—

The extersive tract of country comprised under this name, constitutes, at present, part of the Mexican Republic, and was once included in the Vice Royalty of New Spain. It extends from Cape St. Lucas, along the border of the great Facific Ocean, to the forty second degree of north latitude, and is bounded on the east by the Gulf of California, the river Colorado, and the Indian territory.

La Vieja, or Old California, was discovered in 1534, by an expedition fitted out by Hernan Cortes. It consisted of two ships, commanded by Hernando Grijalba and Diego Bercerra de Mendoza, who being separated during the first night of their voyage were unable to prosecute their discoveries together.—Senor Grijalba, after navigating three hundred leagues north of Tehuantepec, made land near the southern extremity of California and returned to New Spain. Bercerra, less fortunate, was murdered by Ortun Jimenez, his pilot, who took the lead of a mutinous faction on board, and fearing the wrath of Cortes, continued his voyage in search of other land. Arriving at a place called afterwards La Bahia de Santa Cruz, he landed and was attacked by the Indians, in which conflict he and twenty others perished; thus receiving the just penalty of their wickedness. The crew returned to New Spain with the ship, and reported favorably of their discoveries which determined Cortes to superinted in person another expedition, wherein he ascertained that California was not an island as had been supposed. Other subsequent attempts to explore the country were made by the Viceroys of New Spain, but no important effort for its settlement took place until the years 1596 and 1602. The method of colonization by the Spaniards, was by establishing missionary posts, and in converting the Indians to Christianity, whom they located at the various points of their religious conquests. In this performance the primitive fathers suffered many trials and in many instances martydom. Yet, notwithstanding, their hopes were at length realized, and they triumphantly beheld the subjugation of the whole country to the banner of the cross.

Alta, or Upper California, was first visited by Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo, a Portuguese, under the patronage of the Viceroy Senor Don Antonio Mendoza. Cabrillo set sail on a voyage to the north on the 27th June, 1542, and anchored at most of the ports along the coast as far as the forty-fourth degree of latitude; but no particular attention was drawn to the settling and colonizing the country, until the expulsion of the Jesuits from Lower California, in 1767. The year following it was resolved on by the Marquis de Croix, when Father Junipero Serra received the appointment of missionary president. Sixteen brothers of the same order accompanied Father Junipero, some of whom were destined to replace the Jesuits in Lower California. This holy brotherhood sailed from San Blas on the 12th March, 1768, and arrived at San Diego some time in May, 1769, they commenced their apostolic labors. The great length of time intervening from the date of their departure until that of their arrival in Alta California, was partially occupied at the port of Loreto. A military force, under the command of Don Gasper de Portala, was sent for the protection of the missionaries, and the same of colonization and government was observed as in the colonization of Lower California. During the administration of Father Junipero, which continued until his death, in 1782, there were established eight missions, and afterwards under other management the number was increased to twenty one. As these religious institutions flourished, the directors of them were occasionally succord by remittances from the Spanish government, and important donations were made, and numerous estates were bequeathed in lands and houses, for the benefit of the missions which were held as a fnnd, known in Mexico as La Fonda Piadoso de California. This fund was managed by the Convent of San Fernando, and the proceeds, as well as well as the salaries of the missionaries, to whom were assigned the sum of four hundred dollars per annum, were remitted annually to California.

The prevailing style of architecture observed in erecting the missionary establishments, has been faithfully described in a work entitled "Life in California," but it may be interesting to know how or in what manner they were conducted in the administrotion of their temporal as well as spiritual government. The domains were always extensive—often from twenty to thirty square leagues, and divided out into separate farms for domesticating cattle and for cultivation. The control over those estates and the principal establishments was effected by a few soldiers and a sergeant, who were subject to the friars, and whose *quartel* or barracks were immediately opposite the front entrance. The Indians were taught many trades, and a variety of things proved their progress in their arts. They manufactured blankets, carpeting, and a coarse fabric of woollen for clothing; they also made hats, shoes, and other necessary articles. Notwithstanding their immense resources at home, they were yearly supplied with large quantities of mercandise by foreign vessels, many of their establishments making purchases to the amount of forty and fifty thousand dollars which were freely distributed among the Indians, so that they were clad, most of them, after the manner of the Spaniards. The Indians, as well as the priests, rose with the sun and went to mass, which lasted about an hour. During this ceremony the breakfast was prepared, which was usually their favorite *atole* or pottage, with boiled dried meat. After breakfast they went to their labors either in the workshop or the field. At noon the tolling of a bell announced the hour for dinner, when the Indians quitted their work, and repaired to receive their rations as at breakfast time. After dinner they returned to their work until the evening ceremony of prayer, when all repaired to the church, and the supper of *atole* wound up the performances of the day. The girls and widows were kept in separate rooms while at work during the day, and at night the unmarried of both sexes were locked up separately; the keys being delivered always to the missionary, who severely chastised any breach of this custom when detected. Thus the Indians were happy, and venerated the men who had made them so.

The immense herds and flocks belonging to the missionaries yearly increased their recources, and they became of important account to the government, inasmuch as it was almost entirely dependent on them. At many of the establishments I saw accounts against the government amounting to over one hundred thousand dollars, besides many large amounts owed by individuals, who were never expected to pay them. This did not, however, affect the missions nor weaken them in the least, for their possessions were continually increasing, and they were prosperous indeed. But alas! this state of things exists no longer. Since 1834 the priests have been deprived of their property, and the missions have been entirely destroyed under the scandalous administration of certain hirelings of the government. The following returns of 1834 and 1842, may be interesting:

"1. In 1834 the Indian population of the 21 missionaries amounted to 30,650; in 1842, to 4,460.

"2. In the former year the number of horned cattle was 424,000; in the latter 28,220.

"3. At the same period the number of of Sheep, goats, and pigs, was 231,500; at the latter, 31,600.

"4. In 1834, the number of horses, asses, mules, &c., was 61,500; in 1842, it was 3,800.

"5. The produce in corn, &c., has decreased in a much greater proportion—that of 70 to 4."

These facts will prove the blind zeal on the part of the government, in its imprudent measures for secularizing the missions, which have caused such results, and the return of the Indians to their old customs in the mountains.

For several years after the revolution broke out in Mexico in 1822, the white population of California was very limited, and could not have exceeded four thousand. At the different *Presidios* certain officers were appointed to receive such duties as might be obtained from any vessels arriving in their respective districts; and in this way the government received a small revenue, by imposing a trifling per centage on the value of the goods sold. The same practise continued till 1828, when Don Jose Marie de Eachandia was named commandant-general, who placed a collector at the port of San Diego, and other subordinate officers at Monterey and Santa Barbara. The Mexican tariff was now introduced, and the general government, to encourage the settlement of the Californias, awarded that two-fifths of the duties established, should be deducted on all goods landed in that country of foreign importation. This regulation however, has ceased to exist, and the importer is now obliged to pay the full extent of the tariff rate, which on some articles amounts to over one hundred and fifty per cent. on their first cost

The nett amount of revenue seldom exceeded, in any year, over eighty thousand dollars, so that when a deficiency took place, to supply the expenditures of government, it had been usual to call upon the missions for aid. Mexico would have had to have remitted annually, if it had paid its debts and its soldiers, over one hundred thousand dollars, of which the exchequer fell short, to defray the actual expenses of the country. This may be quite sufficient to show the important standing which the missions held towards sustaining the government, and how enfeebled it must have become since their ruin.

Since 1836, when the Californians drove out the Mexicans, the country has undergone many changes. Numbers of new farms have been erected by the division of the mission estates, and hundreds of Englishmen and Americans are scattered over the extent of their domains. There were very few farmers previous to 1830, whose actual possessions of horned cattle did not exceed one hundred thousand. In 1842, there were no less than ninety-two *ranchores* located between the ports of San Diego and San Luis Obispo. These persons possessing, on an average one thousand bullocks each, making an aggregate of ninety-two thousand. From San Luis Obispo towards the north, the farmers are more numerous, and may be supposed to contain treble the number of cattle contained southward of that point; so we may safely estimate the whole number of horned cattle held by individuals in the whole country, at four hundred thousand.

The yearly number of cattle slaughtered seldom exceeded fifty thousand, which left a large increase; so that, with care and attention, in a very short time the number must overreach that ever held by the missions even in their most flourishing condition. The value of the hides and tallow derived from these annual slaughters, may be estimated at three hundred and seventy two thousand dollars. These two commodities, with the exception of some beaver, sea otter, and other furs, comprise the most important part of their exportations, which in addition, would augment the value of exports to four hundred thousand dollars per annum. The greater portion of these items find their way to the United States, either direct or via the Sandwich Islands or Lima; the Yankees being the principal participants in the trade with California.

No mercantile houses of any importance are yet established in the country, owing to the impolitic advantages given to foreign navigation, which permit the coasting trade, and give license for the disposal of merchandise without restriction as to quantity. Hence each vessel becomes a moving warehouse, which is despatched about, from port to port, according to the demand for their merchandise; and no one thinks of buying anything on shore, while these floating conveniences are at hand. As it may be supposed, this method of non-protection to home trade, is of serious injury to the country, inasmuch as it prevents the introduction of capitalists, and the establishment of them on shore. This detriment to the prosperity of California, however, is not unknown to its government, and it has made several unsuccessful attempts to regulate and reform the system. Weak and unstable in their government, the Californians have ever wavered from their decrees, and though certain restrictions have been levied again and again upon foreign commenrce, they seldom continued long enough to give any encouragement. This has been owing to the poverty of the treasury, and the lack of means possessed by government to support itself without the aid of foreign commerce, which is the only source of revenue whereby it is sustained. A reform can only be effected by shutting the ports, and imposing a direct tax upon individual property, which to accomplish the government has not sufficient force; and for the reason California must remain as it is, subject to a thousand changes, until some other and more elevated power shall rule its destiny. In the small villages almost every house is a place for retailing merchandise; and during the harvest for grapes, while distilling *aguardiente*, all of them become grog shops, and serve out destruction to the Indians, who are the principal consumers.

Of late years the cultivation of the grape has become an important branch of agriculture, and almost every inhabitant of any note in the town of LOS ANGELES has his vineyard. No particular attention was drawn to its culture to any extent, until Monsier Louis Vigne, a native of France, successfully undertook the management of a partially abandoned vineyard, which he purchased for one hundred and fifty dollars. Mons. Vigne emigrated to California in 1834, and six years afterwards, when desirous of leaving the country, he was willing to make a SACRIFICE, and offered his estate for sale for the sum of twenty thousand dollars. The soil, he says, for this kind of culture, is not surpassed anywhere; and is infinitely superior to that of his own country. Nothing is wanted but intelligent persons to make wine of an excellent quality, which would readily find a market in Mexico, and the neighboring countries where the vine is not cultivated.

The climate is well adapted to the olive, which is quite abundant, and when well prepared, not inferior to that of Europe. In some parts of the country rice may be raised, and cotton and tobacco thrive to perfection. The natives understand well enough the art of cultivating them, but are too indolent to pay that strict attention which they require. Many kinds of fruits are produced in their gardens, such as apples, peaches, plums, oranges, citrons, limes, pomegranates, figs, &c. and in fact, every attempt towards agriculture has succeeded.

In the spring of the year, during the months of May and June, the plains and hills are variegated with flowers, and the whole country becomes a garden. It is one of the most enchanting sights imaginable to look upon its extensive prairies, carpeted, as they are, with millions of beautiful and fragrant blossoms; so arranged in nature's grand kaleideoscope as to call forth admiration from the beholder, and his reverence and love for the great author of such magnificence. The air becomes perfumed with their sweetness, and as the heavy tramp of the traveller's steed presses upon them, an exquisite fragrance rises, which is borne away by the winds to the hills and mountains, to mingle with the sweets which they inhale. Indeed there is more loveliness and beauty in such a scene, than my humble self can delineate. I recollect a spot in the rear of the Mission of San Gabriel, where the flowers are of so rich a vermillion, as to be seen distinctly from the ship's place of anchorage at San Pedro, from whence they appear like a velvet covering to the earth. This is a distance of over thirty miles, and it may seem to the reader almost incredible, but nevertheless it is the truth, and may be witnessed, year after year, without any decrease in beauty.

The hills and the woods abound with many kinds of wild fruits, among which are gooseberries, blackberries, whortleberries, strawberries, &c. The latter vary in their appearance and flavor, according to their locality; those found in the northern parts of the country being inferior in size, but sweeter. Raspberries are also to be met with, in quality equal to the English ones; but the most abundant of all is the MORA or blackberry,

The soil of California is rich, and aided by the mild temperature of its climate, extremely productive for all kinds of grain; admitting of two crops in one season. From the parallel of San Luis Obispo, northward, the highlands are topped with pines, while the green plains beyond them are plentifully supplied with oak; the former, in some sections of the country, growing to an immense size, with long cones hanging from their branches, containing PINONES or seeds, which are collected by the Indians at their proper season, and become an important article of their food. Other classes of trees are found in the forests, of which the ash, beach and maple, comprise the greater portion.

The feature of the mountains extending through California, gives a dreary aspect to the country, till arriving near the confines of Monterey, where they are wooded, and less accompanied with the volcanic appearances. Their average height is about twenty-two hundred feet, rising in some places almost directly from the sea, so as to leave but a narrow strip between them and the beach. The woods are abundant in wild game, and the rivers and bays supply the inhabitants with fish of many kinds.

California, viewed as a maritime station, has not its equal on the whole western coast of America. Her principal ports, which are San Francisco and San Diego, afford the most secure anchorage for the largest fleets, with facilities for establishing wharves, docks and arsenals. The former harbor is so situated as to require but little labor to make it one of the strongest fortified places in the world; for the rocky cliffs which form its narrow entrance, combined with other prominent locations within, seem as if intended by nature for defence. There are numerous small islands scattered about the bay, and one of them affords an abundant supply of fresh water, and convenient locations for heaving out vessels for coppering or for repairs. The Blossom, a British sloop of war, was grounded here some years ago, and thoroughly overhauled.—A harbor possessing such advantages, must, or ought to, attract the attention of the United States Government; and if the importance of her commercial interests in the Pacific Ocean requires a place of shelter for her thousands of vessels, which are yearly floating upon those waters, then let San Francisco be the one, in preference to any other port! How can it be acquired, will be the inquiry, or negotiated for, while we are, as it were, waging war against Mexico, thus shutting out all means for negotiation? My answer is, that California will negotiate for herself soon, and perhaps ere now she has dared to proclaim her independence, and may be at this moment prepared for any arrangement with the United States. Let our government look to this important issue, and secure, if possible, such an acquisition as San Francisco would become to our glorious republic.

Gold and silver mines have been found in California, from which considerable quantities of ore have been obtained; and recently, during the present year, one of quicksilver has been discovered. The last is now worked on a small scale, and produces one sixth of metal from the ore. Any quantity of copper ore can be had in the Bay of Todas Santos, which requires skilful miners only to make it profitable.

The arrival of Captain Freemont in California, must soon cause a vast change in the commerce of the country, and perhaps, ere long, our enterprising Yankees will be flocking there in thousands with team loads of merchandise. The captain has discovered a route which is eight hundred miles shorter than the one formerly travelled by our hunting parties, and the whole distance through has not the slightest obstruction for vehicles.

LOVE AND FRIENDSHIP.

BY WILLIAM LEGGETT.

The birds, when winter shades the sky,
Fly o'er the seas away,
Where laughing eyes in sunshine lie,
And summer breezes play.
And thus the friends that flutter near
While Fortune's sun is warm,
And startled if a cloud appear,
And fly before the storm.

But when from winter's howling plains
Each other warbler's past,
The little snow-bird still remains
And chirrups midst the blast. [throng
Dove-like that bird, when Friendship's
With Fortune's sun depart,
Still lingers with its cheerful song,
And nestles on the heart.

The late Revolution in Mexico.

The New Orleans Times of the 25th ultimo contains copious extracts from late Mexican papers from which it appears that the revolution in Mexico has not only been completely successful, but consummated with a singular degree of unanimity.

The same paper mentions the receipt of a letter from the city of Mexico, dated on the 8th, which makes no allusion to the imprisonment of Gen. Paredes. For this reason, and because it believes that Paredes left the capital on the 31st for the North, at the head of 4,000 troops, and must have been pretty far advanced on his way when the revolution broke out, it is inclined to doubt the correctness of the information heretofore received as to the imprisonment of that officer. All other accounts, however, go to confirm this intelligence.

In the same letter above alluded to, it is stated that some of the disaffected citizens of Monterey, in conjunction with a few inhabitants of American origin, who were aided by the crew of the U. S. sloop-of-war FALMOUTH, took possession of the city, hoisted the American colors, and proclaimed the Californias annexed to the United States.

The subjoined extract exhibits the manner of conducting a bloodless revolution in the Mexican Republic, such as has just taken place. The reader must premise, that on the 3d ultimo, as soon as news reached the city of Mexico of the declaration, or, as they call it, *pronunciamento*, at Vera Cruz, the troops of the party opposed to the then existing Government adopted a preamble and articles similar to those promulgated at the latter city, in which the causes and objects of the revolution are set forth; and that these proceedings have been politely communicated, through Gen. Salas, the chief of the revolutionists, to Gen. Bravo, the acting President of the Republic.

From the "Republicano," of the city of Mexico, August 6.

EVENTS OF YESTERDAY AND OF THIS MORNING.

Since the 3d instant, repeated notices have been given to the Government, but in the most respectful terms, and almost in the tone of entreaty. Both these communications and private letters, addressed to Senor Bravo and Senor Quijano, by the General-in-chief of the pronounced forces in the citadel, remained either unanswered or were answered in an evasive manner by asking for time, and seeking to gain time. The last time fixed upon for giving a definitive answer was two o'clock in the afternoon of this day, (August 5th.) The General-in-Chief of the citadel waited until after that hour, and having received no answer, arranged his columns for the attack; but when they were about to execute the movement, the Generals D. Martin Carrera and D. Jose Urrea presented themselves on the part of the Government, and stated that Gen. D. Benito Quijano was empowered as General-in-chief to treat with the pronouncers, if both parties should appoint commissioners to meet at a designated place. The General-in-Chief of the pronounced forces drew up a new communication with this view, stating that the commissioners appointed on his part would attend before five o'clock in the afternoon in the convent of San Francisco, where they would await those appointed by Gen. Quijano. The commissioners of the chief of the *pronunciamento* attended according to appointment; bet those of the Government, after the lapse of more than an hour, had not made their appearance.—In consequence of this, and of Gen. Quijano's having sent a new communication, stating that a *junta* of war would meet at seven o'clock in the evening, and that a reply would be given in the course of the night, the General-in-Chief of the pronounced forces determined to wait no longer, and commenced his march with two strong columns, composed of some infantry, a body of cavalry, and some light pieces, which, being arranged in the most efficient manner, advanced without meeting any impediment until they surrounded the palace, the forces occupying it being confined within the limits of the principal square.

At this stage of affairs, General Quijano promised that his commissioners would attend at nine o'clock at night, in house No. 10, in the first street de Plateros, occupied by Dr. D. Pedro Vanderlinden, the director of the military board of health. In fact, almost an hour before the appointed time, Generals Carrera, Urrea, and D. Ramon Morales appeared as commissioners of the general commanding the forces of the Government, and on the part of those of the citadel, Generals De Pedro Lemus, D. Antonio Vizcayno, and D. Ramon Pacheco, honorary intendant of the army. A long discussion was entered into, which lasted until half after one in the morning, and the result of which was that the General-in-Chief of the forces of the Government was to accede to the plan proclaimed in the citadel, and every article of it: it being further determined, on the part of the pronouncers, that, in consideration of the deference and respect for the national will manifested by Senor Bravo, as well as in testimony of the respect due to his former services, he should be allowed, while in the capital, the distinction of a guard of honor, such as the ordinance assigns to captains-general; that neither he nor his ministers, nor the chiefs, officers, and troops who have supported his cause, should be molested; and that, immediately upon the ratification of the plan, the Government should cease its functions, the troops defending the palace to remain under the orders of Senor S. l s. The latter occupied the palace at three o'clock this morning. The chiming of bells, the beating of drums, and music of the military bands, *vivas* from a large concourse for General Santa Anna, who is invoked in the plan, and a salvo of twenty-one guns from the battery of the citadel, at daybreak, were the first celebration of this event. As yet no Government has been organized, and the General-in-chief of the pronounced forces is to continue in command until the arrival of General Santa Anna, who is expected within a few days.

SANTA ANNA was received at Vera Cruz with every demonstration of enthusiasm and joy. He arrived on the 16th ultimo, on board the English merchant steamer Arab, accompanied by his own family, and Gen. Almonte, the ex-Ministers Rejon and Haro y Tamariz, Senor Boves, ex-Deputy from Yucatan to the Mexican Congress, and several other individuals. The Picayune says:

"Upon the appearance of the Arab off Vera Cruz, Commodore CONNER repaired on board the steamer PRINCETON, and an attempt was made to intercept the Arab; but the morning was calm and she slipped into port without hindrance, with her valuable freight. Opinions differ as to the intentions of the Commodere towards Santa Anna, some believing that he had no desire to intercept him. On this subject we learn, by letters received by the U. S. brig Perry, at Pensacola from Havana, that before Santa Anna left Havana, our Consul, Col. Campbell, had a conversation with him to the following effect: Col. C. inquired if the General was in favor of the war with the United States. To which the General replied, 'You know how it is; if the people of my country are for war, then I am with them; but I would prefer peace.' Before leaving Havana, he requested and received from Colonel Campbell a letter of introduction to Commodore Connor. He also took with him a valuable box of cigars, intended as a present for the Commodore. Upon arriving off Vera Cruz, he took good care to waste no time in the presentation of his letter or cigars."

Movements of the Army, &c.

LATER FROM CAMARGO.

Our information from Camargo is to the 12th instant, at which time the troops at that camp were supposed to be about 8,000. The general opinion was that the advance of the army under General WORTH would set out for Monterey about the 1st September. But this is deemed a matter of much uncertainty, as the whole country has been nearly inundated with the rains and rendered quite impassable for wagons. The difficulties which Gen. TAYLOR has encountered from this cause are said to be very great and quite incredible to those who have not been eye witnesses. It has not been without the most unremitting perseverance, toil, and exposure that he has been able to reach Camargo. The whole region has been flooded, and every river, creek, ravine and gully swimming. Half of the town of Camargo has been swept away, and the walls of the remaining buildings so undermined by the water that many of them are insecure and often tumbling down.

Intelligence from Monterey through American channels is received almost daily in Camargo. The remnant of Arista's defeated troops, numbering about 4,000, are still fortifying at Monterey, but without the slightest expectation of attempting to defend the place. In fact, while the army is carrying the *appearance* of defensive measures, the people are said to be preparing to give a friendly reception to the American army. The national hostility and implacable prejudice which the Mexicans have long been taught to feel toward Americans, are said to be giving way under the prudent policy and management of Gen. Taylor. They have been constantly treated with consideration and kindness; they have received a full equivalent in money for all they have had to sell; they have been able to purchase the necessaries and luxuries of life at one-half, one-third, or even sometimes one-fourth the price they had to pay under the enormous duties of their own Government; they have been subject to none of the contributions so often levied upon them by their own Generals; they have found a ready and profitable market for every thing they had, horses, hogs, cattle, sheep; their laborers have found employment and good wages; those who have before spent their lives in the abject condition of slaves, subject to the orders of their perpetual creditor and master, have suddenly become emancipated, and have accumulated money by their industry to an amount which they had before never dreamed of. Some Rancheros have been named to us who have acquired $400 to $500 per week by furnishing teams for the use of the army.—In fact, our army furnishes a market to the Mexicans, far and near; and hence the larger portion of the population, and especially the more intelligent, are said to be determined never to come under the Central Government again.

[Galveston News of the 21st.

Transportation, &c.

The New Orleans correspondent of the Courier and Enquirer writes as follows: "I learn there are now a thousand or twelve hundred mules in this city, purchased for Government, awaiting the means of transportation to the Rio Grande. They will cost at least $200 each before landed there.

CAMARGO, August 10.—There was a grand parade of all the regular troops last evening, and a magnificent show they made. Gen. Taylor and Staff passed the different regiments as they were extended in line, and expressed himself highly gratified with their appearance. Gen. Worth is drilling the men constantly, and the masterly style in which they perform their evolutions beats any thing your humble servant has ever seen in the way of military tactics

The general impression among the best informed, as regards the chances of the Mexicans giving another battle, is. that Gen. Taylor will have an opportunity of gaining fresh laurels at Monterey, or near that place. On the river the inhabitants appear friendly enough, but in the interior the case is different.

The town of China, on the Rio St. Juan, about 65 or 70 miles from Camargo, was taken on the 5th instant by Captain McCullough, of the Texas Rangers, without opposition. Col. Seguin, with one hundred Mexicans, was in town, but on the appearance of the Americans they retreated. Another Mexican depot of arms has been found in Matamoras, and a quantity of stores and ammunition.

MATAMORAS, August 14.—It has rained almost incessantly for weeks, and the whole country is inundated. The battle-field of Palo Alto, which I visited a few days ago, is a swamp, the water reaching to the saddle-skirts. The moving of troops by land is difficult, but it is supposed that the march from Camargo to Monterey and Saltillo will commence about the first of September. Rumors from the interior are rife, but no serious opposition is expected to the advance.—There may be some show of fight at the mountain-pass between Monterey and Saltillo, where there is a gorge in the hills capable of easy defence, but it is doubted whether the enemy will attempt to hold it against a vigorous attack. The popular feeling in Mexico is one of bitter hostility to the United States, and the war may be protracted for years.

The new Generals are arriving. Major General Butler is sick below at Brasos Santiago. The wagon train is now passing through this place to Camargo. It will be very difficult to carry on a line of operations far interior.

Death of Judge Kennedy.

The Hon. John Kennedy, one of the Associate Judges of the Supreme Court, departed this life at Phi'adelphia on Wednesday last, after a lingering illness of several months, in the 73d year of his age.

Who goes for British Interests!

We take the following extract from the speech of Mr. JOHNSON of Maryland, delivered in the United States Senate against the passage of the British Tariff Bill, and invite particular attention to the paragraphs quoted from the Report of Mr. Polk's Secretary of the Treasury, as furnishing the most conclusive proof, of the Administration's hostility to American labor and of its partiality for British interests—Mr. Johnson says:—

And now let me call the attention of the Senate to what the Secretary of the Treasury says that we do with the cotton we send abroad, and what with the cotton we sell at home, and then let us see why he prefers sending it abroad to having it manufactured at home. I quote from his report:

"At present prices our cotton crop will
" yield an annual product of $72,000,000,
" & the manufactured fabric $504,000,000
" FURNISHING PROFITS ABROAD
" TO THOUSANDS OF CAPITAL-
" ISTS, AD WAGES TO HUN-
" DREDS OF THE WORKING CLAS-
" SES; all of whom would be deeply in-
" jured by any disturbance growing out of
" a state of war, to the direct and adequate
" supply of the raw material-"

Who gets the benefit? We send abroad the raw material worth 72,000,000, and, by the process of manufacturing, its value is enhanced, says the Secretary, to 504,000,000. If that is done in England somebody in England gets the benefit of the operation; but, if it were all done here, then somebody here would get thebenefit. Now who is it that the Secretary wants to get this difference in value? Hear what he says; I give you his own words:

"At present prices our cotton crop will
" yield an annual product of $72,000,000,
" and the manufactured fabric $504,000,-
" 000, FURNISHING PROFITS ABROAD TO
" THOUSANDS OF CAPITALISTS, AND WAGES
" TO HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF THE
" WORKING CLASSES."

Now you have, the country will see, what it is the Secretary wants to do.—he wants that these profits shall be shared by the thousands abroad. That is the new theory, that is the revenue standard, that is democratic in his view of the matter. Could there be a more clear, obvious, anti-American policy? We in the United States raise a crop of cotton worth 72,000,000, capable of being made worth 504,000,000? How is it tobe made worth $504,000,000. By the process of being manufactured. And how it that to be done? The first thing is to vest capital in the reaqisite buildings and machinery; the next to employ laborers. Here then, is the employment of foreign capital & foreign labor, and the fruit is to increase 72,000,000 to 504,000,000; an excess of 432,000,000. Who gets it? The American laborer? the American capitalist? No, no; according to Mr. Walker's own statement, that profit is furnished, and should be furnished, to "thousands abroad."

Is that democratic? Yes, that is democratic; that is the essence of democratic wisdom: that is the quintessence of political economy; that is the benefit we are to derive from progressive democracy—that progressive democracy which goes beyond the United States, not confinig itself to the limits of our own country.—[A laugh.]

Mr. President, I do not see how it is possible there can be two opinions as to the anti-national spirit and influence of such a system as this. We are Americans: we have capital here; we have laborers here. This American capital and American labor could just as well convert those seventy-two millions into five hundred and four millions as English capital and English labor. Whoever does this enjoys the whole benefit of the difference. Let that seventy-two millions go abroad, and hundreds of thousands of foreign laborers are supported by those seventy-two millions of American cotton. The Secretary's philanthropic spirit is so enlarged and sublimated that it takes in the whole world and quite forgets home.

From the Pennsylvania Intelligencer.

Mr. Foster's Prospects.

We give a few evidences of the flattering prospects of Mr. Foster's election. On every hand he is getting most direct, and cutting thrusts from his own party; such as fore-doom him to defeat beyond a doubt. Among the many evidences of determination to FLOOR him, we may notice the fact that the Huntingdon county Locofoco Convention passed a resolution approving the ONE TERM principle, and said not a word about Mr. FOSTER! The Mifflin county Convention did the same thing, only more so; for it gives His Excellency, Gov. Shunk, a hint also, in this wise: Resolved, That "we declare it (one term) the settled principle of Mifflin county in relation to all future elective officers from GOVERNOR the Auditor INCLUSIVE.

And again: the "Democratic Convention" of Warren county, has adopted the following, which is also to the point:

"Resolved, That rotation in office is a democratic doctrine; and that the democretic prrty of this county believe in the policy of the "ONE TERM" principle, so far as it relates to all offices where patronage can be dispensed by the incumbent!"

At a locofoco meeting in Chester county, A LEADING Loco made some remarks to the following effect. We copy from the Village Record:

"A motion being made to adopt the resolutions as reported, James Monaghan, Esq., declared that he could not vote for the one which says that "Wm. B. Foster," the candidate for Canal Commissioner, was "in every respect worthy of the confidence of the people." Mr. M. said he could not support that resolution. He did not believe that Mr. Foster was worthy of confidence. He said he had been nominated by management: that he had withheld appointments upon the public improvements in order to secure his nomination; and that he had used his office to effect that object; and that to this day, he had not made certain appointments to fill offices which were now held by men who had given not one cent of security to the State. He could not approve such conduct. Besides, that Mr. Fosier, when a delegate to the National Convention at Baltimore had voted for the TWO-THIRDS RULE by which the Democracy of Pennsylvania were betrayed, and the majority defeated. And an effort was made to sanction his conduct and his democracy. Such democracy as that of Mr. Foster's he did not believe in—"away with it," said Mr. M. "I want nothing to do with such democracy! Mr. Monaghan went on in this strain; but we have not room to follow him. We hope the democrats of Chester county will think for themselves, as Mr. Monaghan has, and we have no doubt many of them will agree with him in disapproving of the nomination of Foster."

The Lycoming Gazette, the organ of the "unterrified democracy" of that county, has the following:

"So for as our information extends, the impression is very general that a corrupt bargain has actually been concluded, and that Shunk and Foster—Admiuistration and Canal Board, are to blend their fortunes together, and each strive for the promotion of his own and his fellow's interests. We hope those concerned will endeavor to place their conduct in a more favorable light, for otherwise the POLLS in this meridian will tell a DOLEFUL TALE in October, for the democratic nominee, William B. Foster."

FROM THE PACIFIC.

COM. SLOAT TAKEN POSSESSION OF CALIFORNIA—EXTENSION OF THE REVENUE LAWS OF THE U. STATES OVER THE COUNTRY.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1st, 1846.

I wrote you a week ago that our squadron in the Pacific would not long remain idle, having received positive instruction to be up and doing. I now have the pleasure of communicating the following important news:

Commodore Sloat entered the harbor of Monterey, and on the 6th of July issued his proclamation to the inhabitants of California, calling upon them to remain peaceful, assuring them that he did not come as the enemy of California, but as their friend—that they are destined to form part and parcel of the great federal union of the United States, enjoying the same rights and priviliges as the citizens of those States.—They should select their own civil officers and magistrates, and enjoy all other privileges of freedom of which they are now part or wholly deprived. The revenue laws should be in force in California as in the United States by which means they, as Californians and members of the American Union, obtain provisions and manufacturers of the United States duty free, while all other imports would pay a duty at least twenty-five per cent. less than is now levied on the same articles by the laws of Mexico; those who will not become citizens of the great American confederacy, to depart in peace with all their property, provided they lay down their arms and remain in other respects neutral. He enjoins them to retain their Alcades and other magistrates till they should have better digested the particular form of government they wish to adopt, and have had time to elect other officers in their places. All property of private citizens, and particularly that of the churches, should be respected; all supplies and provisions paid for, on reasonable terms, and no private property used for public purposes without proper compensation.

The proclamation is dated Savannah, harbor of Monterey, and Signed John B. Sloat, commander-in-chief of the U. S. forces in the Pacific.

Captain Montgomery, of the U. S. ship Portsmouth, entered the harbor of Yerba buena, and issued his summons to the inhabitants of the country, in virtue of instructions from the Commodore.—The summons bears date July 9, 1846.

In addition to the above news information has reached here that Col. Fremont's advanced posts have reached Sonoma, to the north of San Francisco. Gen Castro Governor of the Province, advanced at the head of his troops to repulse them; but the gallant Colonel meeting him in person, the Mexican forces retreated.

The Californians are greatly divided among themselves. A junto met at Santa Barbara, headed by Governer Pico, proclaiming California an Independent Republic. Hereupon the Mexican Governor, Castro, declared the province under martial law.—Ledger Extra.

Another Vile Swindle!

The leaders of the locofoco party, startled at the great opposition made to the British Tariff bill by the organs and people of their own party throughout this State, have concocted another vile swindle to betray Pennsylvania into the continued support of Polk and Dallas. The prime movers of the Kane villany are the active agents in the new scheme, and just so sure as the one was fatally successful, so will the other be if the least countenance be given to it. The Philadelphia Pennsylvanian, whose editor is a feed Government office-holder, leads off and begs that the democracy will not forsake their "party;" as he has "assurances" that the Government views with the most favorable eye the wishes of Pennsylvania, and will embrace the earliest moment to do justice to her peculiar interests. This is taken up by the Democratic Union, the great central organ, and circulated throughout the State, but it is too bold a movement to be for a moment successful. Pennsylvania cannot be again duped into the support of a free trade Administration, whose measures are only calculated to strengthen Southern power over the prostration of her own best interests.—Norristown Herald.

REDUCTION OF WAGES.

The Baltimore American says: "A reduction of the prices of labor is one of the inevitable effects of the repeal of the American Tariff of 1842, and of the substitution therefor of McKay's British Tariff Bill. The latter bill deliberately takes away the sure protection to American labor which the Act of 1842 had so happily and wisely raised around it, and the hard-handed industry of our country is left to sustain itself as it can against the competition of the half-fed labor of Europe. Although the 'British Bill' does not go into operation until the first of December next, it has already materially affected the value of various articles.—Among the most prominent of these is Iron. We learn that Eastern manufacturers who have heretofore been extensive buyers in this market of Pig Iron at $30 to $32 per ton, are now offering but $25 for the same article. No definite price, it is true, has as yet been agreed upon, but is is clear that a material reduction must be submitted to. We further learn, that in view of this condition of things, and the clouded prospects ahead, the proprietors of all the Iron Works in and about Baltimore, have reduced the wages of their workmen 25 per cent. These works give employment to about two thousand men, whose labor, literrally the sweat of the brow, is thus reduced in value by the reckless folly of the party in power."

Great Hoax.

The city was thrown into a broad grin last evening by the denouncement of announcement in some of the morning papers, and also in Hand Bills around the streets, that a Mr. Frouburg, the inventor of a flying machine, would fly from the top of the Hand Street Bridge to the point and back again. This fabulous gentleman exhibited a great deal of courtesy to the Press, and sent polite notes of invitation, but the hoax was too trauspar-ent to take. However, knowing the gullibility of some of the people, we went down to see how many would attend.—We confess we were astonished. Thousands were congregated on both sides of the river, on the bridges, board piles, and in fact on every point affording a good view. We even imagined we could see them on Coal Hill with spy glasses, eagear for a sight. It appeared to us there were more women than men. This crowd was really a curiosity, and we had no little amusement in watching them. Immediately after we got there, expectation was set on tip toe by several men appearing on top of the bridge carrying a mysterious looking bag. "That's it," says one; "them's the wings," said another; "he'll come it now," said a third, and a general hum ran round. With mouths agape the multitude looked up. A man got over the railings and approached the edge and just as curiosity and wonder were ready to burst, he opened a sack and out flew a White Goose!! Such a sloping off with mortified looks, it was laughable to see, and the hoax afforded matter for many a good joke during the evening.—Pitts. Gaz.

FATAL ACCIDENT.

We regret to learn that on Saturday last a son of Jeremiah Cloud, of Cumberland township, in this county, was shot through the head by an accidental discharge of his brother's horse pistol. Thomas was loading his pistol preparatory to repairing to the parade ground, and his little brother, Milton, was standing near him. While he was ramming down the wad, the powder ignited and the rammer and load were lodged in the head and face of his brother, who was so dreadfully mutilated that he died on the following day. The rammer and other contents of the pistol entered the corner of Milton's mouth and passed up the cheek bone into the temple and brain. No blame can be attached to Thomas, though this accident should be a warning to all others to be careful in loading fire-arms. We understand that Thomas had his hand badly injured by the discharge of the pistol The deceased was aged ten years and was quite a promising boy.—Waynesburg Messenger.

THE AMERICAN BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS—whose meetings, for several years past, have been attended by five or six hundred clergymen, and others from a distance—hold their 37th Anniversary at New Haven, commencing Sept. 8th at 4 o'clock, and to continue, probably, as usual, three days. Hon. M. Frelinghuysen is expected to preside, and D. Dawes of Hartford to deliver the opening discourse. This society has now about 100 Mission establishments, at prominet points of influence on the globe, and its receips for the past year have amounted to $262,073.

DEATH OF CAPTAIN WORTH.

A letter from St. Augustine, received by last mail, says the Savannah Republican, announces the death of Captain Joseph S. Worth, of the 8th Regiment U. S. Infantry. Captain W., was an officer beloved by his comrades for his open and manly qualities, and for his fidelity to his profession and country.

Poor House Directors.

We have been requested to suggest the names of the following gentlemen for Poor House Directors.

Absalom Casebeer,
George Chorpenning, Sr.
Jonas Keim.

CORONER.

ISAAC FRIEDLINE, of Lavansville, is recommended as a candidate for the office of Coroner, by many voters of PAINT TOWNSHIP.

AUDITOR.

SAMUEL J. LICHTY, of Somerset township, in recommended for county Auditor by STONYCREEK.

AUDITOR.

RE. ROW:—GEORGE WELLER, Esq., of Brothersvalley Township, is recommended as a suitable person for county Auditor. Many citizens of Milford-

ASSEMBLY.

THE undersigned, at the request of friends, offers himself to the citizens of Somerset county as a candidate for the

LEGISLATURE.

and should he be elected, will faithfully discharge his duty to the best of his ability.

HORACE LUDINGTON.
September 8, 1846.

ASSEMBLY.

I am again before my fellow citizens of Somerset county as a candidate for the ASSEMBLY. Grateful for the confidence already bestowed upon me, I will only add that if elected I will represent them faithfully.

JOHN R. EDIE.
Somerset sept. 1, 1846.

ASSEMBLY.

IN accordance with the wish of numerous friends, I submit myself to the voters of Somerset county as a candidate for the *ASSEMBLY* at the ensuing election, and respectfully solicit their support. GEO. MOWRY.

Somerset, Aug. 25.

Sheriffalty.

TO THE FREE AND INDEPENDENT VOTERS OF SOMERSET COUNTY.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the office of

SHERIFF,

at the ensuing election, and respectfully solicit your suffrages for the same. If elected, I will perform the duties of the office with fidelity.

JAMES PARSON.

Somerset tp. May 19, 1846.

Sheriffality.

To the electors of Somerset County:

FELLOW CITIZENS: — Thankful for the very liberal support received on a former occasion, I again offer myself as a candidate for

SHERIFF,

and respectfully solicit your votes for the same. If elected, I will perform the duties of the office correctly.

SAMUEL GRIFFITH.

Jenner tp. July 14, 1846.

Sheriffalty.

To the voters of Somerset County.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—Thankful for the vote I received on a previous occasion, I again offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the office of **SHERIFF,** at the ensuing electon. Shou'd I be so fortunate as to be elected I pledge myself to perform the duties of the office with fidelity and impartiality.

june 16,'46. JACOB C. SPEICHER

SHERIFFALTY

TO THE VOTERS OF SOMERSET COUNTY.

AT the suggestion of many friends, I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for **SHERIFF,** at the ensuing election. Should I be elected, I pledge my utmost abilities for the faithful discharge of all the duties of the office. JOHN O. KIMMEL.

may 19, 1846.

Sheriffalty.

To the Voters of Somerset County.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—At the suggestion of numerous friends, I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for

SHERIFF.

at the ensuing general election, and respectfully solicit your votes for the same. If elected I will perform the duties of the office with fidelity.

JACOB CUSTER.

Rockingham Furnace, }
June 23, 1846. }

Sheriffalty.

To the voters of Somerset County.

FELLOW CITIZENS: I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the office of

SHERIFF,

at the ensuing general ellection, and respectfully solicit your votes for the same. If elected, I will perform the duties of the office with fidelity.

SOLOMON KNEE.

may 26 1846,

COMMISSIONER.

To the Legal and Independent Voters of Somerset County.

FELLOW-CITIZENS:—I offer myself to your consideratton as a candidate for the office of

County Commissioner,

at the ensuing election in October.—Should I be elected I shall perform the duties of said office to the best of my capacity and ability.

sept8'46. AB'M. BEAM.

COMMISSIONER.

TO THE INDEPENDENT VOTERS OF SOMERSET COUNTY.

I OFFER myself to your consideration as a Candidate for the office of

COMMISSIONER,

Sould I be so fortunate as to receive a majority of your sufferages I pledge myself to the performance of the duties of the office with impartiality and fidelity.

JACOB LAMBERT (of J.)

Stonycreek tp, May, 26, '46.

Commissioner.

To the Voters of Somerset County.

FELLOW-CITIZENS, — I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for

County Commissioner

at the ensuing election; and should I receive a majority of your suffrages, shall perform the duties of said office to the best of my judgment and ability.

JOHN MONG.

Stonycreek tp. }
June 2, 1846. }

Commissioner.

To the Voters of Somerset County.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—At the solicitation of a number of friends, I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for

COMMISSIONER,

at the ensuing general election, and respectfully solicit your suffrages. If elected, I will discharge the duties of the office with impartiality.

WM. F. DIVELY,

Berlin, June 23, 1846.

COMMISSIONER.

TO THE VOTERS OF SOMERSET COUNTY.

FELLOW CITIZFNS:—At the suggestion of many friends, I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for **County Commissioner,** at the ensuing election, and should I receive a majority of your suffrages, I shall perform the duties of said office to the best of my judgment and ability.

JOHN P. H. WALKER,

Addison tp, july 28, 1846.

COMMISSIONER.

TO THE FREE AND INDEPENDENT VOTERS OF SOMERSET COUNTY.

FELLOW CITIZENS:

AT the solicitation of numerous friends throughout the county. I offer myself to your consideration as a Candidate for

COMMISSIONER,

at the ensuing General Election, and respectfully solicit your suffrages. If elected, I will discharge the duties of the office with impartiality.

SAMUEL GAUMER.

Southampton tp, }
Aug. 25, '46 }

Commissioner.

FELLOW CITIZENS; Through the solicitations of numerous friends throughout the county, I offer myself to your consideration for re-election.—Should I receive a majority of your votes you may expect the duties of the office to be faithfully and efficiently performed.

FREDERICK WEIMER.

Somerst, May 26. 1846.

LAW NOTICE.

SAM'L W. PEARSON,

HAVING returned to the practice of the law, tenders his professional services to his old clients and the public generally.

Office in North end of Snyder's row, ately occupied by A. J. Ogle, Esq.

FRENCH BURR FACTORY.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public in general, and mill owners in particular, that he still continues to carry on the making of

FRENCH BURR MILL STONES

in the borough of Youngtown, Westmoreland county Pa. In addition to his old stock he has received a large number of choice Burr Blocks, from the east, with all other necessary materials, he will be able to manufacture Mill Stones of any size on the shortest notice. The subscriber thankful for the patronage he has heretofore received, he flatters himself from eleven years experience in his business together with keeping the most experieneed workmen in his employ, that he can render general satisfaction, and that on the most liberal terms; he can and will sell as low as any manufactory in the western country.

Orders directed to the subscriber in Youngstown, Westmoreland county, Pa. punctually attended to.

JOHN TONER.

july 28, 1846.

SOMERSET HERALD.

Somerset, Pa.,

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1846.

V. B. PALMER Esq. of Philadelphia at his *Real Estate and Coal Office*, is our authorized *Agent* for obtaining *Advertisements and Subscription* for the "HERALD" and is clothed with full power to receipt for any monies paid to him on these objects. His agency includes the following cities, viz:—Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore and Boston.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER.

JAMES M. POWER,

OF MERCER COUNTY.

FOR CONGRESS:

ANDREW STEWART,

OF FAYETTE COUNTY.

THE TAX ON MUSLIN.

"Mr. Weyand views the Tariff law of "1842 as very unequal in its operation, "unjust and oppressive to the people gen- "erally. The wearer of 10 cent muslin, "under the act of 1842, pays the same "tax that the wearer of 40 cent muslin "does. This he considers oppressive, "because the poor man who wears mus- "lin at 10 cents a yard should not pay as "heavy a tax as the rich man who wears "it at 40 cents."—*Genius of Liberty.*

The above are Mr. Weyand's views of the Tariff of 1842, in so far as relates to the "TAX" upon muslin, said to be paid by the "WEARER" thereof. Now let us examine into the facts and see whether Mr. Weyand is sustained by them.

The duty which the Tariff of 1842 imposed upon muslins, was upon THE FOREIGN ARTICLE ALONE, which, in consequence of that duty, has been driven from the American market, and the muslins that are now in general use, whether they be worth 10 cents per yard or 40 cents, are of DOMESTIC MANUFACTURE, UPON WHICH THERE IS NO DUTY WHATEVER, as every body knows. So far from IMPORTING foreign muslins and calicoes and compelling the "poor man" to pay a heavy "tax" upon them, we are annually EXPORTING those articles in large quantities after having supplied the home market. Will any free trader deny this fact? No: even James K. Polk himself will not deny it, for it is matter of record that we exported last year cotton goods to the amount of four and a half millions of dollars, some of them to the British colonies. Yet in the face of these facts it is attempted to humbug the people by telling them that they are compelled by the Tariff of 1842 to pay a tax upon their muslins! If any free trader chooses to give a preference to British muslins and pay a duty upon them, he may do so: he can no doubt procure the article from the British manufacturer by sending to England for it, or perhaps even from some British Agent here; but that is no reason why anybody else, especially "the poor man," should refuse to buy and wear the domestic article, which is not inferior in quality and can at all times be had duty free.

☞Since the above was written we called on one of our merchants, who has just returned from the East with a heavy stock of goods; and upon inquiry we learned from him, that of 100 pieces of calico purchased by him, 98 were manufactured in this country and 2 in Great Britain, and that his entire stock of muslin was of American manufacture. Will the Genius be good enough to figure out the amount of "tax" that the Tariff act of 1842 imposes upon the "poor men" the purchasers and wearers of those 98 pieces of calico and all those muslins?

Rather Mysterious.

About the latter part of June a stray mare was seen running at large in the neighborhood of the clay pike, a mile or two from Centerville. Shortly afterwards a saddle was found among some rocks in the woods in that vicinity, on the padding of which were some marks which corresponded with similar ones on the animal's back—caused by the rubbing of the saddle. No owner appearing for the animal, she was at length taken up as a stray and advertised as such. Owing to some bruises which she had about the head, taken in connexion with the discovery of the saddle; suspicion was excited that there might have been foul play, and search was made, but without discovering anything farther. The following discription of the animal and saddle has been furnished us for publication:—

Mare—roan, 14½ hands high, 11 or 12 years old, a little stiff in the neck, and on the hoof of the left fore-foot the marks of a wound, which has grown up. *Saddle*—old, a piece of sheep-skin tacked on the padding. left stirrup, as well as the cantel had been broken, but mended again.

The Charleston Evening News of 29th ult. says:—

Col. F. H. Elmore is nominated in the Mercury of this morning as Senator from this State to the Senate of the United Statse, in place of the Hon. George McDuffie, who is said to have resigned.

JOSEPH H. KUHNS, ESQ.

The gentleman whose name stands at the head of this paragraph has been nominated by the friends of protection to American Industry in the district composed of the counties of Bedford, Cambria and Westmoreland, as their candidate for Congress at the ensuing election. Mr. Kuhns is a man of fine talents and amiable disposition, and deservedly popular wherever he is known—and, should he be elected, as we hope he may be, will make an able, industrious and influential Member.

"WOOL-PULLING."

As we perceive efforts making in sundry quarters to mislead the public in regard to the duty on wool, as imposed by the Tariff of 1842 and the late British Bill, we refer to this subject again for the purpose of correcting the mis-statements which have been sent abroad.

Under the Act of 1842, the duty on wool not exceeding 7 cents per pound in value, is 5 per cent; and on all wool rated above 7 cents, it is 30 per cent, and 3 cents additional on each and every pound.

Now let us see how this duty compares with that imposed by the late Act, which is 30 per et. For the sake of illustration we will take three qualities of wool, viz: at 25, 15, and 7½ cents per pound.

At 25 cts. a pound, 4 lbs. will cost $1 00; the duty on which, at 30 per cent and 3 cts. a pound additional will be	42 cents.
At 15 cts it requires 6⅔ lbs. to make $1 00; which at 30 per ct. and 3 cts a pound, is	50 "
At 7½ cts, 13⅓ lbs. are worth $1 00; the duty on which amounts to	70 "
Average duty per lb.	54 per ct.

Thus it is seen that while under the Act of 1846 the duty on wool of all descriptions is 30 per ct., that which was imposed by the Act of 1842 ranges from 42 to 70 pr cent, except the coarse article, as already mentioned, and which does not come in competition with American wool, for we cannot learn that any has been sold by our farmers at 7 cents or less, either before or since the Tariff of 1842 was in operation. The truth is, that this description of wool is generally grown in South America, and in the United States is used solely for carpeting and negro clothing; and the duty of 30 per ct., which the late Act imposes, is tantamount to a prohibition of the article, which is playing into the hands of the British manufacturer, who will henceforth purchase it in the ports of England, work it up and import the manufactured article into this country under a low duty; thus taking away the labor from the American workman and at the same time depriving the Government of a considerable amount of revenue.

But, while on this subject of wool, we may as well notice another fact, namely, the effects of the abandonment of the specific duty of 3 cts. per pound. Before the passage of the Act of 1846, wool sold here at 25 cts; at present it is selling at less than 20 cts, and by December, when the new Act goes into operation, it will probably be lower still. We will estimate it at 20 cts, however, and just show the farmer what he is to gain by the new law.

Cost of 100 lbs wool at 25 cts.	$25 00	
Amount of duty at 30 per ct.	$7 50	
Add 3 cts. per lb. specific:	3 00—10 50	
Value of 100 lbs. with the duty of 1842 added to the cost:		$35 50
Cost of 100 lbs. at 20 cts	$20 00	
Duty on same, 30 per ct. per act of 1846:	6 00	
Value of 100 lbs with the duty of 1846 added:		26 00
Loss to the Farmer,	$5 00	
Do, to the Revenue,	4 50	
Difference in favor of the Tariff of 1842,		9 50

The Administration has not suggested any plan by which to make up the loss of $5 00 to the Farmer, but it proposes to supply the falling off of $4 50 in the revenue by increased importations. This is its argument:—Increase the revenue by reducing the duty. Consequently, to realize from wool worth 20 cents, paying a duty of 30 pr. ct., the same or a greater amount of revenue than that which was derived from the same article selling at 25 cents and paying an average duty of 54 per cent, the importation must be greatly increased—almost doubled. It is evident, therefore—in whatever light we may view the matter—whether in regard to protection or to revenue—there is a decided difference in favor of the Act of 1842 over that of 1846; unless we suppose that under the high duty of the first mentioned Act no wool worth over 7 cts. per pound was imported, in which case, as a matter of course, no revenue could have been derived; but it would only go to confirm what we have already demonstrated, that under that Act the wool of the American farmer was amply protected against foreign competition.

ALLEGANY SYNOD.

We learn that at the recent convention of the Allegany Ev. Lutheran Synod of Pennsylvania in Schellsburg on the 3d inst. the following gentlemen were chosen officers for the ensuing year, viz:

Rev. P. RIZER, of Somerset, President.

Rev. J. WINECOFF, of Williamsburg, Secretary.

Rev. WILLIAM G. LEITZLE, of Martinsburg, Treasurer.

An extra session of this body, is to be held in Somerset, sometime next spring, for the purpose of revising and amending the Synodical constitution, and of adopting a general discipline for the government of the churches within its bounds.

THE FRAUD ADMITTED.

COAL, IRON, AND PENNSYLVANIA.—Most of our readers have already been informed that several of the leading loofocos of this State, who are in the confidence of the Administration, are, in the course of their electioneering tactics, making an effort to persuade the people that during the next session of Congress, the Tariff of '46 will be repealed, so far as relates to coal and iron. But this is a fraud, a mere electioneering trick.—Some of the more manly of the democratic prints have already had the frankness to admit and denounce it as such, Witness the following, which we copy from the New York Globe of Sept. 2, a leading Administration journal of the Commercial Emporium:

"WE HAVE MADE UP OUR MIND TO STATE PLAINLY TO THOSE WHO WISH TO HOLD OUT INDUCEMENTS TO A PORTION OF THE PEOPLE OF PENNSYLVANIA, THAT THE NEXT CONGRESS WILL INCREASE THE DUTY ON COAL AND IRON, THAT NO SUCH THING WILL OCCUR. WE SAY TO PENNSYLVANIA, THAT THE NEXT CHANGE IN THE DTTY ON IRON WILL BE MADE IN THE DESCENDING, INSTEAD OF THE ASCENDING, SCALE."

Mark this! people of Pennsylvania. Pass it round, and circulate it among your neighbors.—Lan. Ex.

The New Tariff--The Rich and the Poor.

As the Administration party claim to have done so much for the laboring classes of the community, we have thought proper now that the great measure for their RELIEF has finally passed and become a law, to make a few comparisons out of many, which may serve to show the difference between practice and profession.

Look on THIS picture—and then on THAT.

FOR THE RICH.	per ct.	FOR THE POOR.	per ct.
Wines—Champaign, Burgundy, Maderia, Claret, Port, Sherry, and all other wines,	40	Spirits—Brandy rum, Gin, Cordials, and other spirits distilled from grain,	100
Pastes—Balsams, cosmetics and perfumes,	30	Spices—Cloves, Ginger Root, Nutmegs, Pimento;	40
Silks—Pocket handkerchiefs made from fine silk, silk velvets, brocade silk for dresses. Taffeta silks, Calcutta silk pocket handkerchiefs,	25	Woollens—Broadcloths, Cassimeres, low flannels, bockings, and baizes,	30
Carpets—Wilton Turkey, Brussels, Saxony, Venetian,	30	Iron—Bar or bolt iron—nail or spike rods—cut or wrought iron Hoofiron, spikes	30
Paper—Billet doux or fancy note guilt,	30	Hemp—(unmanufactured,) Coal Molasses, Pepper. Sugar Medicinal preparations,	30
Gloves—Gentlemen's real kid, Ladies real kid, gentlemen's real buck,	30	Gloves—Yellow sheep, called Hoxamtan, (waggoners and reaping gloves,)	30
Jewelry—Gold, silver or platina,	30	Blacksmith's anvils, hammers, and sledges,	30
Gems—Pearls & precious stones when set,	30	Wood screws, chain cables, anchors—iron chains,	30
Linens	20	Cotton calicoes,	25
Gems—Diamonds rubies, pearls, &c. not set,	10	Salt,	20
Green turtle,	20	Cayenne Pepper,	
Engravings,	10	Cinnamon,	30
Watches	10	Manufactures and articles of Leather, plaintmublers	30
Tortoise and other shells,	10	Shirtings, costing 6¼ cents per yard,	30
		Leather,	20

There articles it will be perceived, embrace the luxuries of the rich, and many of those things most essential to the comfort of the poor; and yet as the especial friends of the latter, they tax Wines 40 per cnt., and Brandy, Rum, Gin, Whiskey &c., 100! Spices are taxed at 40 per cent., and Cosmetics and Perfumes 30 only! Silks are taxed 25 per cent., and Woollens 30! Watches 10 per cent., and Blacksmith's tools, Molasses, Pepper Sugar and Coal 30!

This table speaks for itself however; and notwithstanding they may take up some particular article, and cry out—behold the reduction of the Tariff of 1842—these are the facts; and with a certain majority in Congress and during a session of seven months, this is the miserable "lame and impotent conclusion" to which they have at length arrived.—Nashville Banner.

MARRIED.

On the 30th Dec. last, by Henry Landis, Esq., Mr. William Hite to Miss Susanna Fleck, all of Jenner tp.

On the 10th Feb. last, by the same, Mr. Samuel Boyer, to Miss Mary Ann Gallagher all of Jenner township.

On the 3d May last, by the same, Mr. Harman Umberger, of Jenner, to Miss Mary Pile, of Somerset tp.

Ond the 7th May last, by the same, Mr. Silas Mowry, to Miss Margaret Gallagher, all of Jenner township.

On the 13th August, by the same, Mr. Henry Smith, of Jenner township, to Miss Catharine Ling, of Quemahoning township.

On the 29th August, by the same, Mr. Jacob Horner of Quemahoning township, to Miss Rebecca Miller, of Somerset tp.

Orphans' Court Sale OF REAL ESTATE.

IN pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Somerset county there will be exposed to sale, by way of public outcry on the premises, on SATURDAY the 17th day of October, next the following valuable Real Estate, late the property of Peter Peterheim, dec'd viz:—a certain

Plantation and tract of land,

situate in Stonycreek township, Somerset county, containing 134 acres and 35 perches and allowance, adjoining lands, of John Miller, Solomen Ringler, Jacob Fritz, Abraham Landis and others, on which are erected a two-story

Dwelling House,

large frame bank barn and other improvements; about sixty acres are cleared, a part of which is in meadow, and a good orchard on the premises;

TERMS—One third of the purchase money to be secured on the premises for the use of Susanna Kemp, and late the widow of said Peter Perterheim, the interest whereof to be paid her annually during her natural life, and after her death the said third to be paid to the heirs and legal representatives of said deceased, one half of the residue in cash and the balance in three equal annual payments without interest to be secured by judgment bonds.

Attendance will be given by John Yoder, surviving Administrator of Peter Peterheim, deceased.

By the Court,
W. H. PICKING.

Sept. 15. '46. Clerk.

Public Sale.

THE subscriber will offer for sale, by way of public outcry, at his residence in Somerset township, on Friday the 9th of October next, the following personal property, viz:—

8 HEAD OF HORSES,

15 head of cattle, among them several milch cows, 25 head sheep, 3 hogs, a weaver's loom and gears, one cooking stove, a lot of hogsheads and barrels, 2 ploughs and 1 harrow, 1 cart and cart-gears, 3 setts of horse gears, and some new collars and bridles, 1 sleigh and 2 setts of harness, 1 threshing machine;

250 Bushels Wheat, 125 bushels rye, 300 bushels oats, 10 or 12 ton hay,

and a variety of other articles, which will be exhibited on the day of sale.

Sale to commence at 9 o'clock, A. M., when the terms will be made known.

—*ALSO*—

at the same time and place, 147 acres of land situate in Somerset township, adjoining lands of Absalom Casebeer, Widow Shauman, Joseph Smith and others, 80 or 90 acres clear, 10 in meadow, and more can be made, with two

Dwelling Houses

and cabin barn and other buildings thereon erected, and a fine orchard on the premises.

Terms will be made reasonable.

JOHN CASEBEER.

September 15. 1846.

Orphans' Court Sale of REAL ESTATE.

THE subscribers, Trustees for the sale of the real estate of John Kuble deceased, will offer at public sale, in the Borough of Somerset, on Saturday the 17th day of October next, the following valuable property, late the estate of said deceased, viz:

A certain plantation

or tract of land, situate in Somerset tp., Somerset county, containing about two hundred and ninety acres, more or less, adjoining lands of Christian Ankeny, Jr. Jacob Ankeny of C. John Maust, Jacob Shallis and others, with a weatherboarded dwelling house and bank barn thereon erected, and two sugar camps on the premises; about one hundred and fifty acres cleared, at least thirty acres of which are in excellant meadow. The property is well watered, there being springs of water in nearly all of the fields and there is also, a young orchard of fruit trees on the premises.

—TERMS—

One third of the purchase money to remain a lien on the premises, the interest thereof to be paid to the widow of said deceased during her natural life annually, and after her death the principal to be paid to the heirs and legal representatives of said deceased; one half of the balance in hand and the remainder in four equal annual payments without interest, to be secured by judgment bonds.

Attendance will be given by the subscribers.

ADAM MOWRY.
HENRY J. HEIPLE.

sept. 15, '46. Trustees.

ASSEMBLY.

GENTLE READER,

I am before your as a candidate for the *ASSEMBLY*, and respectfully solicit your support.

WILLIAM GRAHAM.

Somerset borough, Sept. 15, 1846.

SHERIFFALTY.

To the Electors of Somerset County:

At the suggestion of numerous friends, I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for **SHERIFF**, at the ensuing election, and respectfully solicit your votes for the same. If elected I will perform the duties of the office with fidelity.

JACOB NEFF.

September 15, 1846.

Jayne's Carminative Balsam.

9) IT is welll known that regular physicians are shy of endorsing the virtues of any of that class of remedies commonly called "Patent Medicindes," but so conspicuous have been the curative powers of this preparation, in its wonderful effects, that some of the first physicians in Pennsylvania, Maryland, and other States, have voluntarily come forward, and furnished Dr. Jayne with certificates of its sensative influence. It is now extensively prescribed in medical practise, as a remedy for cholera infantum, dysentary, cholic, dyspepsia, and all diseases proceeding from a disordered action of the stomach, liver, intestines, or nerves, whether in children, or persons of adult age. It acts directly upon the secretaries, and purifies the blood, by purifying the elements of which it is composed.

HAMILTON, N. Y. Oct, 8, 1841.

Mr J. J Foote—Dear Sir:—I cheerfully add my testimonial to the numerous recommendations of Dr. Jayne's Medicines, which have already been given. I have found his Carminative successful in my family in cases where all other means had failed. I have also used with decided benefit his Expectorant. I would not be without either of these medicines in my family for any consideration.

I have the gratification of a personal acquaintance with Dr. Jayne. He is an exemplary member of society, and sustains a high reputation in Philadelphia as a regular and skilful physician.

J. S. MAGINNIS,
Professor in the Hamilton Literary and Theological Seminary.

Sold by J. J. & H. F. Schell, Somerset Pa.

Also by Edward Bevin, Stystown Pa.

PUBLIC SALE.

THE heirs of Peter Huston late of Somerset Borough, Somerset county, deceased, will offer at public sale at the late residence of said deceased, *on Saturday the 19th day of September next*, the following real estate to wit:

No. 1. One lot of ground laying in the Borough of Somerset with a large two story frame dwelling house, Carpenter shop, board shed, stable and other buildings thereon erected.

No. 2. One square of ground also in said Borough, in good grass, adjoining lots of Judge Black, Daniel Weyand and others.

No. 3. One out lot near the Borough of Somerset, containing five acres, about one half of which is cleared, the balance well wooded.

The title to the above property is indisputable. Terms will be made known on the day of sale by the heirs.

CHAMBERS HUSTON.

Sept. 1, 1846.

THIS WAY!

HATS! HATS!

Cheap, Good and Fashionable.

THANKFUL for past favors, the subscriber would respectfully inform his old customers and the public generally, that he continues to carry on the

HATTING BUSINESS,

in all its branches, at his old stand on main street, in the borough of Somerset, where he keeps constantly on hand a supply of HATS of his own manufacture, made of the best materials and in every variety of style—embracing,

Fur, Nutria, Russia, Cassimer AND WOOL HATS.

Country Dealers will be supplied with any quantity they may desire for retail, on short notice and at moderate prices; and customers can at all times either have a choice from among the stock on hand, or have their hats made to order, of any

QUALITY OR STYLE.

From his long experience in the business and a determination to sell cheap, and at the same time also that his hats shall not be excelled by those of any other establishment here or elsewhere, the subscriber flatters himself with the hope that he shall continue to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

☞CAUTION.☜

The subscriber understands that some persons have been selling hats as having been manufactured by him, which are made elsewhere—and he therefore cautions the public against purchasing any as his make, which have not the words "John C. Kurtz, Main street, Somerset, Pa.," on the tip.

Furs and approved country produce taken in exchange for hats.

CHEAP FOR CASH.

sep8 JOHN C. KURTZ.

A CARD.

TO the voters of Somerset county: For reasons which I do not deem necessary to make public, I have withdrawn my name as a candidate for the Legislature. Respectfully,

J. KNEPPER.

September 8, 1846.

CAUTION.

WHEREAS my wife *Meheleth* having left my bed and board, without just cause or provocation, I hereby caution the public against trusting or harboring her on my account, as I am determined not to pay any debts of her contracting, unless compelled thereto by law. HENRY GLODFELTY.

September 8, 1846*

Notice to Bridge Builders.

THE Commissioners of Somerset county will sell, on the 25th day of September next the building of a Bridge over Stoneycreek, in Shanksville in said county; sale to take place on the ground at 11 o'clock of said day, where a plan of the bridge will be exhibited.

By order of the Comm'rs.

R. L. STEWART, Clerk.

Sep. 8, '46.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration, de bonis non cum testamento annexo, on the estate of Shaphet Dwire, sen., dec'd, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in Turkeyfoot township, Somerset county, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment before the 17th day of October next; and those having claims, to present on or before said day, properly authenticated.

SHAPHET DWIRE.

September 8, 1846—6t Adm'r.

STRAY COWS.

THREE stray Cows came trespassing on the premises of Peter Bowman, in Quemahoning tp., Somerset county, formerly called whiteoak spring; one red cow with long slender horns, left ear split, under part cut off, about six years old;

One white cow with red round her legs, on each side of her body two small red spots, with middle size horns, and the above mentioned ear marks, between five and six years old.

And one red and white spotted cow, about five years old, with the same marks.

The owner is requested to come forward prove property pay charges and take them away; otherwise they will be disposed of as the law directs.

GEORGE PETERSON.

Sept. 8, '46. Tp. Clerk.

Orphans' Court Sale OF Real Estate.

IN pursuance of an order of the Orphan's Court of Somerset county, there will be exposed to sale by way of public vendue or outcry on the premises, on *Saturday* the 3d day of October next, the following real estate, late the property of Joseph Coughenour, of Allegheny township, deceased, viz: a certain messuage or

TRACT OF LAND,

situate in Allegheny township Somerset county, containing about one hundred and forty acres, more or less, from eighty to one hundred acres of clear land, with a two story log dwelling house, a double barn, and an orchard of excellent fruit trees on the premises, adjoining lands of Edward Dorsey, and Noah Tipton, and land late the property of Frederick Altfather, deceased, and others.

Terms; one third in hand, and the balance in three equal annual instalments, without interest, to be secured by judgment bonds.

Attendance will be given by Jacob Hoon, Esq., Trustee for the sale of said Real Estate.

By the Court
W. H. PICKING,
Clerk.

Sept. 8, 1846.

Real Estate FOR SALE.

IN pursuance of the last Will and Testament of Jacob Will, Sr. late of Somerset township, Somerset county, deceased, will be sold the following described Real Estate, late the property of the said testator, viz.

ONE PLANTATION

and tract of land, situate in Somerset county, on the Somerset and Bedford turnpike, 5 miles due east from Somerset, adjoining lands of David Yoder, Abraham Rhoads, Nicholas Shultz, Peter Loehr and others, containing 337 acres and allowance, about 180 acres cleared, 30 acres of which are in good meadow, and more can be made, the remainder is good wood land well timbered; on which is erected a good two story weatherboarded log house occupied for many years past as a tavern. ALSO two other one story dwelling houses thereon erected, a large barn and other stabling, and some fruit trees thereon, and a good coal bank. The place is well watered, a never failing well of excellent water and a running pump at the door.

—ALSO—

Another plantation adjoining the same, containing 148 acres, one two story dwelling house and a good stable thereon erected; about 70 acres clear, 15 acres in meadow a good orchard and well watered.

Sale to commence on Monday the 21st of September at 10 o'clock A. M., on the premises, when the terms will be made known.

JACOB WILL,
WILLIAM WILL,
Executors.

Sept. 1, 1846

TERMS OF THE HERALD,

THIS paper is published every Tuesday, at $2 per annum, payable half-yearly in advance.—If not paid within the year, $2,50 will invariably be charged.

No subscription taken for less than six months—nor can a subscriber discontinue unless at the option of the editor, until arrearages are paid off.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at $1 per square, for the first three insertions, and 25 cents for every subsequent insertion: longer ones in proportion.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted in the Herald and Republican, three times, at $2 per square and 50 cents for every other insertion.

FOR RENT.

A plantation on the Turnpike, one mile west of Stoystown, having about 200 acres of clear land, late the property of David Dibert, dec'd, will be offered for rent at public outcry on the premises on the 1st of October next, for one year from the first of April ensuing. If not rented, it will then be offered for sale.

JOHN DIBERT,
July 21, '46.* Adm'r.

NOTICE.

Estate of John Wigle, dec'd.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of John Wigle, late of Stonycreek township, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in said township, he requests all persons indebted to said estate to attend at his residence, on Thursday the 1st of October next, prepared to settle, and those having claims against said estate, to present them at the same time and place, properly authenticated.

ABNER YODER,
Aug. 25, '46-6t* Adm'r

NO. 1.
Cheap-Side.

WAR WITH MEXICO!

THE subscriber thankful for past favors, takes this method of informing his customers and the public in general, that he has removed to the shop formerly occupied by him immediately west of the residence of John L. Snyder, and one door east of the office of C. F. Mitchell, Esq., in the Borough of Somerset where he will constantly keep on hand, COPPER and

TIN-WARE

of every description, manufactured from the best materials and in a neat and durable manner. COPPER KETTLES, **STOVE PIPE,** and other articles in his line of business will be made to order on short notice. Persons wishing to purchase good and cheap articles are respectfully invited to give him a call.

Approved country produce will be taken in exchange for ware.

JAMES H. BENFORD.
Feb. 17-3m.

N. B. Also on hand, a number o *Stoves*, of different sorts, which will be sold cheap.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, by an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act relating to the Elections of this Commonwealth," it is enjoined on the Sheriff to give public notice of such election, and to enumerate in such notice what officers are to be elected: In pursuance thereof,

I, JACOB PHILIPPI,

High Sheriff of the county of Somerset do hereby make known and give public notice to the qualified electors of the said county, that a

General Election

will be held on the second Tuesday of October next, (being the 13th day of the month,) at the several election districts, to wit:

The Electors of the borough and township of Somerset, to meet at the Court House, in said borough;

The Electors of the township of Milford, to meet at the house of John Weller, in said township;

The Electors of the township of Turkeyfoot, to meet at the house of Jeseph Pringey (now George Ansel) in said township.

The Electors of the township of Addison to meet at the house of Samuel Elder, in the town of Petersburgh, in said township;

The Electors of the township of Elklick, to meet at the house formerly occupied by Joseph Mills, in Salisbury, in said township.

The Electors of the township of Summit, to meet at the School House of Myers' Mill, in said tp,

The Electors of the township of Greenville, to meet at the house of George Long, in said township;

The Electors of the township of Southampton, to meet at the house of Daniel Lepley, in said township;

The Electors of the Borough of Berlin and the township of Brothersvalley, to meet at the house of Archibald Compton, in said borough;

The Electors of the township of Stonycreek, to meet at the house of Jacob Will, Jr. in said township;

The Electors of the Borough of Stoystown, to meet at the house of John Hite, in said borough;

The Electors of the township of Quemahoning, to meet at the house of David Shaffer, in Stoystown;

The Electors of the township of Allegheny, to meet at the house of James Philson, in said township;

The Electors of the township of Conemaugh, to meet at the house of Peter Levy, in said tp;

The Electors of the township of Shade to meet at the house of Henry Fry, in said township;

The Electors of the township of Paint to meet at the School House erected on the land of Henry Berkey, in said township;

The Electors of the the township of Jenner, to meet at the house of George Parker, in said township;

At which time and places the Qualified Electors aforesaid will elect by ballot,

One Person for Member of the House of Representatives of the United States, in conjunction with the counties of Fayette and Greene.

One Person for Canal Commissioner of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

One Person for Member of of the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

One Person for Sheriff of the County of Somerset;

One Person for Commissioner of said county,

One Person for Coroner of said county;

One Person for Auditor, and

Three Persons for Poor House Directors.

☞The electeon to be opened between the hours of 8 and 10 o'clock in the forenoon, by a public proclamation, and to be kept open until 7 o'clock in the evening, when the polls shall be closed.☜

"The inspectors and judges of the election, shall meet at their respective places appointed for holding the election in the district to which they respectively belong, before nine o'clock of the morning of the second Tuesday of October, and each of said inspectors shall appoint one clerk, who shall be a qualified voter of such district."

"And it is further directed, that the Sheriff "shall give notice that every person, excepting justices of the peace, who shall hold duy office or appointment of profit or trust under the Government of the United States or of this State, or of any city or incorporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise a subordinate officer or agent' who is, or shall be employed under the legislative, executive or judiciary department of this State, or of the United States, or of any city or incorporated district, and that every member of Congress, and of the State Legislature, and of the select or common council of any city, or commissioner of any incorporated disirict, is by lew incapable of exercising, at the same time, the office or appointment of judge, inspector, or clerk of any election of this commonwealth, and that no inspector, judge or other officer of any such election, shall be eligible to any office to be then voted for.

"In case the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for inspector, shall not attend on the day of election, the persen who shall have received the second highest number of votes for judge at the next preceding election, shall act as inspector in his place. And in case the person who shall have received the highest number of votes for inspector shall not attend, the person elected a judge shall appoint an inspector in his place; and in case the person elected a judge shall not attend, then the inspector who shall have received the highest number of votes, shall appoint a judge in his place; and if any vacancy shall continue in the board for the space of one hour after the time fixed by law for the opening of the election, the qualified voters of the township, ward or district, for which such officer shall have been elected, present at the place of election, shall elect one of their number to fill the vacancy."

"In case any clerk, appointed under the provision of this act, shall neglect to attend at any election during said year it shall be the duty of the inspector who appointed said clerk, or the person filling the place of such inspector, to forthwith appoint a suitable person as clerk qualified as aforesaid, who shall perform the duties for the year."

"It shall be the duty of the several assessors, respectively to attend at the place of holding every general, special or township election, during the whole time said election is kept open, for the purpose of giving information to the inspectors, and judge when called on, in relation to the right of any person assessed by them to vote at such election, or such other matters in relation to the assessment of voters as the said inspectors or either of them, shall from time to time require."

"No person shall be permitted to vote at any election as aforesaid, than a white freeman of the age of, twenty-one years or more, who shall have resided in this State at least one year, and in the election district where he offers to vote, at least ten days immediately preceeding such election, and within two years paid a state or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least ten days before the election. But a citizen of the United States who has previously been a qualified voter of this State, and removed therefrom and returned, and who shall have resided in the election district and paid taxes aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote after residing in this State 6 months Provided, That the white freemen, citizens of the United States between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-two years and have resided in the election district ten days as aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote, although they shall not have paid taxes."

"No person shall be admitted to vote whose name is not contained in the list of taxable inhabitants furnished by the commissioners, unless, First he produce a receipt for the payment, within two years, of a State or county tax assessed agreeably to the Constitution, and give satisfactory evidence either on his own oath or affirmation, or the oath or affirmation of another that has paid such a tax, or on failure to produce a receipt, shall make an oath to the payment thereof; or Second if he claim a right to vote by being an elector between the age of twenty-one and twenty-two years, he shall depose on oath or affirmation that he has resided in the State at least one year next before his application, and make such proof of residence in the district as is required by this act, and that he does verily believe, from the accounts given him that he is of the age aforesaid, and give such other evidence as is required by this act, whereupon the name of the person so admitted to vote shall be inserted in the alphibetical list by the inspectors and a note made opposite thereto by writing the word "tax." if he shall be admitted to vote by reason thereof, having paid tax, or the word 'age' if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of such vote shall be called out to the clerks, who shall make the likes notes in the list of voters kept by them.

"In all cases where the name of the person claiming to vote is found on the list furnished by the commissioners and assessor, or his right to vote whether found thereon or not, is objected to by any qualified citizen, it shall be the duty of the inspectors to examine such person on oath as the qualifications, and if he claims to have resided in the State for one year or more, his oath shall be sufficient proof thereof, but shall make proof by at least one competent witness, who shall be a qualified elector, that he has resided within the district for more than ten days immediately preceeding said election, and shall also swear that his bona fide residence, in pursuance of his lawful calling, is within the district, and that he did not remove into said district for the purpose of voting therein."

"Every person qualified as aforesaid, and who shall make due proof, if required, of his residence and payment of taxes, as aforesaid, shall be admitted to vote in the township, ward, or district, in which he shall reside.

"If any person shall prevent or attempt to prevent any officer of any election under this act, from holding such election, or use or theaten any violence to any such officer, or shall interrupt or improperly interfere with him in the execution of his duty, or shall block up the window or avenue to any window where the same may be holding, or shall riotously disturb the peace at such election, or shall use or practise any intimidating threats, force or violence, with design to influence unduly or overawe any elector or to prevent him from voting or to restrain the freedom of choice, such person on conviction shall be fined in any sum not exceeding five dollars and be imprisoned for any time not less than nor more than twelve months, and if it shall be shown to the court, where the trial of such offence shall be had, that the person so offending was not a resident of the city, ward, or district, or township where the said offence was committed, and not entitled to vote therein, then on conviction, he shall be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than one hundred, nor more than one thousand dollars, and be imprisoned not less than six months nor more than two years.

"If any person or persons shall make any bet or wager upon the result of any election within this commonwealth, or shall offer to make any such bet or wager, either by verbal proclamation thereof, or by any written or printed advertisement, challenge or invite any person to make such bet or wager, upon conviction thereof, he or they shall forfeit and pay three times the amount so bet or offered to be bet,

"If any person not by law qualified, shall fraudulently vote at any election in this commonwealth, or being othewise qualified, shall vote out of his proper district, or if any person knowing the want of such qualification, shall aid to procure such person to vote, the person offending, shall on conviction, be fined in any sum not exceeding two hundred dollars and be imprisoned for any term not exceeding three months.

"If any person shall vote at more than one election district, or otherwise fraudulently vote more than once on the same day, or shall fraudulently fold and deliver to the inspector two tickets folded together with the intent illegally to vote, advise and procure another so to do, he or they offending shall on conviction, be fined in any sum not less that fifty or more than five hundred dollars; and be imprisoned for any term not less than there or more than twelve months,

"If any person not qualified to vote in this commonwealth agreeably to law, (except the sons of qualified citizens,) shall appear at any place of election for the purpose of issuing tickets or of influencing the citizens qualified to vote, he shall on conviction, forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding one hundred dollars for every such an offence; and be imprisoned for any term not exceeding three months."

And the return judges of the respective districts are requested to meet at the Court House in the borough of Somerset, on the Friday succeeding the second Tuesday in October, (being the 16th) then and there to perform the duties enjoined upon them by law.

Given under my hand, at my office in Somerset, this 1st day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, and the 70th of the independence of the United States.

JACOB PHILIPPI, Sheriff.
September 1, 1846.

NEW DRUG AND
MEDICINE STORE
IN BERLIN.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the public, that he has just received and opened out in the Store room of Jacob Kimmel, Esq., in Berlin, a fresh and assorted stock of

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Dyes and Confectionaries,

which he offers to sell very cheap for cash.

Persons wishing to purchase articles in his line of business, are invited to call and examine his stock.

ap 21'46. SAMUEL J. ROW.

NEW STORE AND

NEW GOODS.

THE subscriber has just returned from the eastern cities, with a well selected assortment of goods suitable for the approaching season, which he is now opening in his brick store, on the north east corner of the diamond, opposite Col. Ankeny's Hotel, (now Wm. H. Picking's.)

His stock embraces all kinds of

Dry Goods, Groceries Hardware, Queensware, &c.

all of which he will sell cheap for cash or country produce. Thankful for the patronage heretofore given him, the subscriber solicits his old customers and the public generally to give him a call, as he will exhibit his goods with pleasure and is certain he can accommodate them with bargains. M. TREDWELL,

Somerset, April 7, '46-1y.

STONE CUTTING

BUSINESS.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he carries on the

Stone Cutting Business

in all its various branches, at his shop on main street, 2 doors east of George Piles tavern, and nearly opposite the drug store of John L. Snyder.

TOMB STONES,

made at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms, and in a manner that will render them *superior to any other manufactured in this section of the country.*

Grind stones of an excellent quality, always kept on hand.

Also constantly on hand, MARBLE GRAVE STONES.

Country produce taken in exchange for work, at Market Prices.

BENJAMIN WOOLLEY.
Somerset, Pa.. }
March 5, 1846 1y. }

HOTEL FOR INVALIDS
AT PITTSBURGH.

Drs. Speer and Kuhn.

THE object of this establishment is to supply a want greatly felt by respectable travellers on our western highways—by residents, without family, taken sick—and by patients from the surrounding towns and country who resort to this place for relief from surgical and other diseases. Such have often suffered from the want of the various comforts and attentions so necessary and agreeable to the sick, and from careless and unfaithful nurses; and been subjected to heavy and unreasonable charges.

Invalids will here be provided with constant, faithful and comfortable attendance, and at a rate much below the usual charges.

While the care of both physicians will be extended to every variety of disease, it is intended by Dr. Speer, to give special attention to

ALL SURGICAL DISEASES,
PARTICULARLY TO
DISEASES OF THE EYE.

To these branches of his profession he has given a large share of his attention for the last twenty-five years, and he will continue to devote to them the experience acquired by a constant practice during that time.

The Hotel for Invalids is not an experiment. Its establishment is suggested not only as necessary to supply an evident want in this city, in the entire absence of any special provision for the sick, but is warranted also by the success of similar institutions at Cincinnati and New Orleans—the former under the care of Drs. Taliaferro, Marshall and Strader—the latter under that of Dr. Stone.

The building selected for the purpose is situated at the corner of Federal and Robinson streets, in Allegheny city, adjoining the city of Pittsburgh. It is commodious and roomy, and furnished with all accommodations necessary for the sick.

Applications for admission to be made to the subscribers, at their office on Penn street, Pittsburgh, or at the establishment.

☞No contagious diseases will be admitted. J. R. SPEER, M. D.
J. S. KUHN, M. D.
February 25, 1845.

LAND FOR SALE.

I HAVE forty odd acres of land, and I am not able to farm, and no family, I would sell reasonable: apply to me,

JOHN M'GINNIS.
Somerset tp. Sept. 8, 1846.

PAMPHLET LAWS.

THE pamphlet laws passed at the session of 1846, have been received at my office, and are ready for distribution to those entitled to receive them

Proth'y office. } A. J. OGLE,
July 21, '46. } Prothonotary.

VALUABLE
Real Estate
FOR SALE

THE subscribers, agents and attorneys for A G Cole, offer for sale on advantageous terms, the following described real estate, to wit: That well known **TAVERN STAND**

AND FARM,

late the property of Jacob Probasco and John Baker, Esq. on the *National Road*, in Henry Clay township, Fayette county, Pa, and one mile west of the village of Somerfield in Somerset county, together with the appurtenances thereunto belonging. This property consists of about one hundred and fifty-three acres of land, a greater portion of which is cleared and under cultivation and in meadow. The buildings consist of a large and convenient

DWELLING HOUSE,

partly stone and partly frame, commodious stabling and other out-buildings.

The location of this property being one mile from the town of Somerfield, abounding in wood and *Stone coal*; having a *Saw Mill* and *Grist Mill* adjacent thereto and plenty of water remaining through the land, renders it an important and valuable situation for any kind of business. The premises have been for a long time occupied as a *Tavern Stand*. The stand is admirably adapted for the accommodation of all kinds of *Droves*.

Persons desirous of purchasing the property, are requested to call on Joshua B. Howel and E. P. Oliphant, of Uniontown, Pa., who will give every information desired, concerning said property. HOWEL & OLIPHANT,

Attorneys of A G Cole, of Balt.
july22 '45-tf

JAYNE'S MEDICINE.

JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC.

8) We have heretofore numbered ourseves among those who believed that the "Hair Tonic" prepared by Dr. Jayne, was one of many quack nostrums whose virtues are never seen beyond the fulsome puffs of their authors. We are willing, at length to make public acknowledgement of the error of our belief. An intimate friend some two or three months since, all the top of whose cranium was as bald as a piece of palished marble, maugre all our jesting and ridicule of the idea of attempting to cultivate so barren a spot, purchased a bottle or two of the Hair Tonic from Dr. Jayne, according to his directions, applied it. During the present week the same friend ushered himself into our presence, and uncovering his hitherto naked head, astonished us with a thin, tho' luxuriant growth of hair, from one to two inches in length—upon the very premises we had believed as unyielding to cultivation as the trackless sand that skirts the Atlantic. This is no puff, but is religiously true, and to those who doubt, the gentlemen can be pointed out. What is more favor of this "Tonic" the case here cited was not one of temporary baldness—no sudden loss of the hair—but was one of years standing, though the gentleman is but forty-five years of age. —Philadelphia Spirit of the Times.

Sold by J. J. & H. F. Schell, Somerset Pa.
Also by Edward Bevin, Stoystown Pa.

CANCER SCROFULA AND GUITRE.

7) Ample experience has proved that no combination of medicine has ever been so effectual in removing the above diseases, as Jayne's Life Preservative.—It has effected cures that have been truly astonishing, not only Cancer and other diseases of that class, but has removed the most stubborn Diseases of the Skin, Swellings, Dyspepsia, &c. &c. This medicine enters into the circulation, and eradicates diseases wherever located.—It purifies the blood and other fluids of the body, removes obstruction in the pores of the skin, and reduces enlargements of the glands or bones. It increases the appetite, removes headache and drowsiness, and invigorates the whole system, and imparts animation to the diseased and debilitated constitution.—There is nothing superior to it in the whole meteria medica. It is perfectly safe and extremely pleasant, and has nothing of the disgusting nausea accompanying the idea of swallowing medicine.

CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA.

—No remedy has ever been found to remove the above diseases so promptly and effectually as Jayne's Expectorant. It cleanses the lungs from all ritating matters, while at the same time it heals and invigorates them. Prepared only at No, 8 South Third street, Philadelphia.

Sold by J. J. & H. F. Schell, Somerset Pa.
Also by Edward Bevin, Stoystown Pa.

DR. S. POSTLETHWAITE

TENDERS his professional services to the public. Office in the building formerly occupied by Charles Ogle, Esq., as a law office.

June 9, 1846.

WOOL! WOOL!!

GOOD clean wool will be taken in payment of debts due this office, if delivered soon.

DR. M'LANE'S
CELEBRATED
LIVER PILLS,

For the cure of Hepatites or Liver Complaint Dyspepsia and Sick Head-Ache.

THIS remedy having been for several years employed by the proprietor in his practice, on a very large scale in Monongalia, Preston, Harrison and Randolph counties, in Virginia, besides several other places, and having been attended with the most happy effects, he has been from time to time solicited to adopt such a course as would give it a more extensive circulation, with a view to lessen the amount of human suffering. Aware of the fact that many useless nostrums have been palmed upon the public, he hesitated for several years until thoroughly convinced that the above medicine, if properly used, would not fail to effect cures in a great many instances, and even to alleviate those cases which are quite incurable.

Symptoms of a diseased Liver.—Pain in the right side, under the edge of the ribs, increased on pressure; sometimes the pain is in the left side the patient is rarely able to lie on the left side sometimes the pain is felt under the shoulder-blade, it frequently extends to the top of the shoulder, and is sometimes mistaken for a rheumatism in the right arm. The stomach is affected with loss of appetite and sickness; the bowels, in general, are costive, sometimes altering with lax, the head is troubled with pain, accompanied with a dull, heavy sensation in the back part. There is generally a considerable loss of memory, accompanied with a painful sensation of having left undone something which ought to have been done. A slight dry cough is sometimes an attendant. The patient complains of weariness and debility; he is easily startled, his feet are cold or burning, and he complains of a prickly sensation of the skin; his spirits are low; and although he is satisfied that exercise would be beneficial to him, yet he can scarcely summon up fortitude enough to try it. In fact, he distrusts every remedy. Several of the above symptoms attend the disease, but cases have occurred where few of them existed, yet examination of the body after death has shown the liver to have been extensively deranged.

CERTIFICATES.

This is to certify, that having been associated with Dr. M'Lane in the practice of medicine for nearly two and a half years, I have had many opportunities of witnessing the good effects of his Liver Pills, and I believe they have cured and relieved a much larger proportion of the diseases of the liver, than I have known cured and relieved by any other course of treatment.

Dec. 7, 1836. OLIVER MORGAN, M.D.

☞OBSERVE—None are genuine without a fac-simile of the proprietor's signature.

Prepared for the proprietor by
JONATHAN KIDD & Co,
Wholesale and Retail Druggist, corner of 4th and Wood sts, Pittsburg, Pa,

They are also sold by the following agents.
John L. Snyder, Somerset.
Hay & Morrison, Lavansville.
Knable and Vought, Centreville,
M. A. Ross, Petersburgh,
A. Wyatt, Smithfield,
G. Cook, Wellersburgh.
Samuel Kurtz, Somerset.
Samuel Harnet, Addison,
Livengood & Wellfley, Salisbury.
Charles Krissinger, Berlin.
Edm. Kernan, Jenner Cross roads.
Edward Bevin, Stoystown.
P. & W. Myers, Myers Mill.

N. B.—In order that there may be no mistake, be particular and ask for "Dr. M'Lane's Liver Pills." [jan13'46]

Patent Vermifuge.

DR. MCLANE'S AMERICAN WORM SPECIFIC
Promptly expels Worms to an almost incredible number!

TO substantiate the above fact many hundreds of testimonials could be adduced, out of which the following are selected, from individuals of standing and veracity. Indeed, it is confidently affirmed that each new trial of the powers of this remedy will have an additional tendency to widen and confirm its fame, and that if it were universally known and diffused over the United States, it would not save less than many hundreds, if not thousands of lives annually.

CERTIFICATES.

I do certify that a vial of Dr. M'Lane's American Worm Specific expelled five hundred and two whole worms and pieces that would have made sixty more, from a boy of John Lewelling, which, if laid in a straight line, would have most probably measured the enormous length of one hundred yards. JOSIAH JACKSON, owner of Wate Forge, and other works. Monongalia county, Va

This is to certify that I purchased from Holmes & Kidd a vial of Dr. M'Lane's American Worm Specific, and gave two doses to a boy of mine about three years years of age. He passed fully half a pint of worms. The quantity was so large I was really alarmed, and called in several of my neighbors to see them. Had this story been related to me, I could not have credited it, without being an eye-witness to the same. My child's health improved much after.

SAM'L MORRISON,
Merchant Tailor, Wood st, Pittsburgh

Some two months ago I purchased a vial of Dr' M'Lanes American Worm Specific. I gave a boy of mine most of a vial; he passed forty very large worms. From that time his health improved very much. I had tried two other Vermifuges to no purpose. I believe Dr. M'Lane's the best article before the public. D. CALHOUN.
Mifflin township, Allegheny county.

HEAR MEDICAL TESTIMONY.

From a regular Physician, Dr G S Smith, Sunfish, Ohio.

Mr. J. Kidd—Dear Sir—I have used in my pactice Dr. M'Lane's American Worm Specific, and have often witnessed its efficacy in expelling worms from the system. A patient of mine, a short time ago, gave a vial of the Worm Specific to a child; in a short time upwards of sixty-five worms were expelled.

Prepared for the Proprietor by
JONATHAN KIDD, & Co.
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Also for sale by the following agents
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G. Cook, Wellersburgh.
Samuel Kurtz, Somerset.
Samuel Harnet, Addison,
Livengood & Wellfley, Salisbury
Charles Krissinger, Berlin,
Edm. Kernan, Jenner Cross roads,
Edward Bevin, Stoystown,
P. & W. Myers, Myers Mill.

N. B. Be particular to ask for Dr. M'Lane's American Worm Specific, or Patent Vermifuge.